Appendix table 8-39. Frequency of reading astrology reports, by selected characteristics: 1985–99 (selected years)

Characteristic	1985	1988	1990	1992	1997	1999					
Percent											
All adults											
Every day	9	9	9	8	7	6					
Quite often	6	8	8	7	8	6					
Just occasionally	37	33	33	35	33	32					
Almost never	13	13	12	13	12	17					
Never	35	37	38	37	38	39					
Do not know	<1	0	0	0	2	<1					
Male											
Every day	8	6	5	6	3	4					
Quite often	5	4	4	6	6	4					
Just occasionally	30	30	29	29	32	26					
Almost never	14	15	14	14	13	18					
Never	43	45	48	45	44	48					
Do not know	<1	0	0	0	2	0					
Female											
Every day	10	13	12	10	10	7					
Quite often	6	11	11	9	9	7					
Just occasionally	44	37	37	40	35	37					
Almost never	12	10	11	12	11	16					
Never	27	29	29	29	33	33					
Do not know	<1	0	0	0	2	<1					
Less than high school graduate											
Every day	11	13	13	10	11	11					
Quite often	7	8	7	9	8	7					
Just occasionally	31	28	28	35	32	26					
Almost never	11	10	9	14	6	15					
Never	39	41	43	32	43	41					
Do not know	<1	0	0	0	<1	<1					
High school graduate		-	-	_							
Every day	10	8	9	9	7	5					
Quite often	5	9	8	8	9	6					
Just occasionally	40	36	36	37	35	34					
Almost never	13	13	12	11	13	17					
Never	32	35	35	35	34	38					
Do not know	<1	0	0	0	2	0					
Baccalaureate and higher		Ü	Ü	Ü	-	Ü					
Every day	5	6	4	5	4	3					
Quite often	5	5	6	4	4	4					
Just occasionally	37	33	30	29	29	30					
Almost never	16	16	18	16	15	20					
Never	36	40	42	46	44	43					
Do not know	<1	0	0	0	4	0					
Attentive public to science and technology ^a	~ 1	O	O	O	-	O					
Every day	12	17	13	15	13	7					
Quite often	6	8	5	4	9	3					
Just occasionally	33	30	38	27	30	33					
Almost Never	13	11	10	11	12	33 16					
Never	36	34	34	43	32	41					
						0					
Do not know	0	0	0	0	4	U					

See explanatory notes, if any, and SOURCE at end of table.

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Appendix table 8-39. Frequency of reading astrology reports, by selected characteristics: 1985–99 (selected years)

Characteristic	1985	1988	1990	1992	1997	1999				
Sample size										
All adults	2,005	2,041	2,033	1,004	2,000	1,882				
Male	950	958	964	486	930	900				
Female	1,054	1,084	1,070	533	1,070	982				
Less than high school graduate	507	530	495	215	420	403				
High school graduate	1,147	1,158	1,202	623	1,188	1,111				
Baccalaureate and higher	349	353	336	203	392	368				
Attentive public to science and technology ^a	235	233	229	105	288	216				

NOTE: Responses are to the following question: "Do you ever read a horoscope or your personal astrology report? (If yes:) Do you read an astrology report every day, quite often, just occasionally, or almost never?"

^aTo be classified as attentive to a given policy area, an individual must indicate that he or she is "very interested" in that issue area, report that he or she is "very well informed" about it, and be a regular reader of a daily newspaper or relevant national magazine. Citizens who report that they are "very interested" in an issue area, but who do not think that they are "very well informed" about it, are classified as the "interested public." All other individuals are classified as members of the "residual public" for that issue area. The attentive public for science and technology combines the attentive public for new scientific discoveries and the attentive public for new inventions and technologies. Any individual who is not attentive to either of those issues but who is a member of the interested public for at least one of those issues is classified as a member of the interested public for science and technology. All other individuals are classified as members of the residual public for science and technology.

SOURCES: National Science Foundation, Division of Science Resource Studies (NSF/SRS), NSF Survey of Public Attitudes Toward and Understanding of Science and Technology, 1999 (and earlier years). For a complete set of data from the survey, see J.D. Miller and L. Kimmel, Public Attitudes Toward Science and Technology, 1979–1999, Integrated Codebook (Chicago: International Center for the Advancement of Scientific Literacy, Chicago Academy of Sciences, 1999); and unpublished tabulations.

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